

# POULTRY FACTS

## SUITABLE SHELTER FOR HENS

House of Appropriate Size, With Nests, Roosts and Feeding Appliances Is Needed.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Every flock of hens needs a suitable shelter—a coop or house of appropriate size, furnished with roosts, nests and appliances for feeding and watering. A flock that is to be used for breeding should also have a yard where the birds can exercise on the ground and in the open air. Hens kept only for eggs for the table may be confined to their house continuously for as long a time as ordinary hens are profitable layers. It is better to give them an outdoor run, but when space is limited it can be dispensed with.

Small flocks need a little more floor space per bird than large flocks, and birds confined constantly to the house should have a little more floor space per bird than others. A coop for six hens should allow five or six square feet of floor space for each; a house for twenty to thirty hens, three or four square feet to each. Yards are usually planned to give not less than 20 square feet of land per hen.

Small coops which can be cleaned without entering them may be built only three or four feet high. This height is most comfortable for the hens. Coops for flocks of more than six or eight birds must be of such height that a grown person can move about in them. In a low coop the same opening will answer for door and window. In high coops with larger wall



A Boy's Backyard Poultry House, Built by Himself.

surfaces a full-sized door and one or more windows are needed.

Roosts are commonly made of small scantling or narrow strips of board, about eight or ten inches length of roost being allowed to each fowl. In small, low coops the roosts should be placed about twelve to fifteen inches from the floor. In larger coops wide boards, to catch the droppings of the birds, are generally used under the roosts, the droppings board being from twenty to thirty inches from the floor and the roost a few inches above the droppings board.

The simplest form of nest is a box a little over a foot square and not less than five or six inches deep. When space is limited the nests should be attached to the wall, the bottom of the nest being a foot or more from the floor. For flocks of five or six hens two nests are needed; for larger flocks one nest for each four or five hens.

The feeding utensils required are: Hoppers for dry mash, trough for table scraps or moist mash, small hoppers for shell and grit, and drinking pans or fountains. For flocks containing not more than 30 birds one of each kind of utensil, if of appropriate size, is enough.

## FAVOR SPREAD OF DISEASES

Damp, Poor Ventilated Quarters Encourage Such Ailments as Roup.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Cold, damp, poorly lighted and ventilated poultry quarters favor the spread of such diseases as roup. Such contagious diseases as these are difficult and sometimes impossible to control unless given attention in the early stages. Whenever preventative measures fail, separate sick birds from the flock as soon as there is evidence of disease, and then consult expert advice to effect a cure.

## MANY ERRORS OF BEGINNERS

Difficult Problems Will Be Presented Before Success in Any Large Degree Is Attained.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Beginners in the poultry business will probably make many mistakes and difficult problems will be presented for solution before success in any large measure will be attained. As soon as it is found to be a paying investment, more capital may be put into the plant.

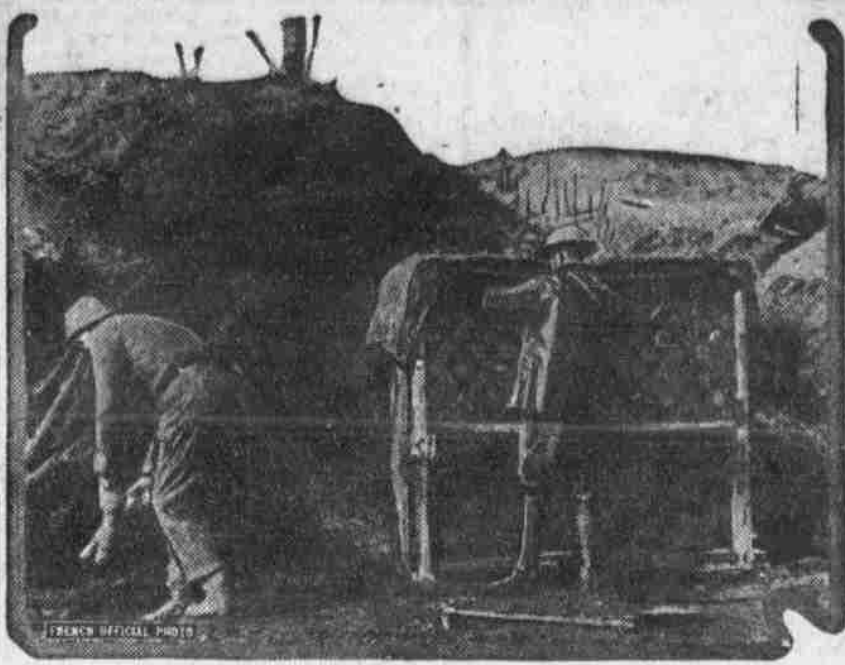
## Turkey Raising on Farm.

Turkey raising, as ordinarily engaged in, is a side line upon the general farm. For those persons who are favorably situated for raising turkeys, a more profitable side line can hardly be found. Plenty of range is essential to success.

## Bronze Most Popular.

The most widely known turkey is the Bronze, after which come the White Holland, the Bourbon Red, the Black, the Narragansett and the Slate.

## CONCEALED AMERICAN BATTERY IN PICARDY



The American batteries have been an important factor in stopping the great drive of the Huns on the Picardy front. The picture shows a concealed American battery and members of the gun crew gathering empty shells from the powerful 75's.

## TREAT WOUNDED IN FACE OF FOE

Red Cross Workers Refuse to Retreat While There Is Work To Do.

## AMERICANS IN HERO ROLE

Incident of Early Spring Offensive of Huns on the Somme That Should Make Americans Proud of Their Men.

Washington.—The story of the part America and Americans played in aiding the British and the French during the early spring offensive of the Germans on the Somme can never be adequately told. The whole picture is too big to paint on one canvas. It is only by describing the work of individuals and particular groups of workers that some idea of the American effort and its effectiveness in this historic battle can be brought home to the people back home—and then only in a small way.

While it is perhaps only a very small incident in the history of that great affair, the story of how a small band of American Red Cross workers "carried on" at one of the evacuation hospitals back of the British front should make Americans proud. When all but a few of the hospital staff had left with the two hundred or more patients and the Germans were advancing only a few miles away, four American army surgeons, assigned to the American Red Cross for work at this particular hospital, declared their intention of "sticking till h— froze over." And six Red Cross ambulance and truck drivers, as well as several American Red Cross nurses and aides "stuck" with them.

The Americans made their decision not because of sheer bravado, but because the hospital had the opportunity of serving a few wounded soldiers from day to day—and could save their lives. And at this writing these Americans are still there, giving much-needed medical attention to French and British soldiers who are brought back to this hospital because it is the nearest one back of that point of the line.

## Stay on the Job.

The big guns of the British and French have been planted in the rear of it—and then moved farther back. The Boche airmen come over at night. The little group of Americans have seen the troops, guns and transports go by in streams to points in the rear, but as long as the wounded are brought there, these Americans will stay.

A few hours after American Red Cross headquarters in Paris learned of the big German offensive, it dispatched eight trucks and motor cars to this hospital to aid in the evacuation of the patients. Night and day the Red Cross drivers worked bringing the wounded from the hospital to Paris.

When this had been accomplished

the Red Cross cars went out into the surrounding country to pick up the wounded, who were attempting to walk to a hospital, and to aid the refugees straggling along the road. Besides transporting these two hundred or more wounded men to places of safety, the Red Cross cars aided 130 refugees to the railheads in three days.

But their work had only begun. Despite the evacuation of the hospital and the consequent order for more of the staff to accompany the patients to points of safety, the wounded kept coming in. Ninety per cent of them were serious cases. Practically all demanded immediate operations. Not simple operations, but major ones; where a steady nerve, delicate touch and sure hand were necessary to give the wounded the best chance for life.

## Work Night and Day.

Night and day the American surgeons worked. There were a few nurses to assist, but all were tired—completely fagged, mentally and physically. Every one needed rest. But there were the men coming in every few hours, their bodies pitifully torn, and suffering untold agonies. So no one thought of stopping, and even when one did get a few hours off duty there were the big guns only a few hundred feet from the hospital. They belched and roared all night.

Of course, some of the cases were hopeless and no amount of surgical skill or medical attention could save them. Here again the American Red Cross men came in for more work. They had to dig the graves and act as pallbearers.

One night was especially hard. The doctors were kept busy in the operating room until three o'clock in the morning. The nurses had to have a bit of rest. One nurse only was available. So again the Red Cross drivers were called upon. One became an aid to the operating surgeon, remaining in service until the last wounded man was rolled finally into his bed.

## BROTHERS PREFER DEATH TO EXPOSURE OF BODIES

Pittsburgh, Pa.—Rather than expose their bodies to a physical examination William and Christian Hoag, brothers, prefer death. This was their statement to United States Commissioner Knox here when they were charged with evading the draft by not presenting themselves for physical examination.

## Order Pickled Cabbage.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—The local food administration has decided to make sauerkraut less German by striking out the hyphen. It has been officially placed on the list of patriotic foods and it is believed more would be eaten if given the name "pickled cabbage."

the average farm is about eight acres. Two of the larger farms are equipped with tractors. For the most part, however, the work is hand labor, that the convalescents may profit to the utmost from the outdoor exercise.

Owing to climate conditions gardening is an all-the-year-round occupation in France and is carried on in a most intensive way, with every inch of ground under cultivation and rows between rows, as, for instance, cabbages between rows of potatoes. When plants are removed in the morning the ground is worked over during the day and by night the soil is again at work on freshly sown seed. No charge is made the hospitals for the produce, but accounts are kept and it is expected to show that the farms more than pay for the cost of operation.

Through these gardens many French Pottus will have their first taste of the great American delicacy, "corn on the cob." A greater use of a variety of vegetables is made in France than in America and the Red Cross is supplying seed for beans, beets, cabbage, cauliflower, brussels sprouts, carrots, celery, Swiss chard, chicory, corn, cu-

## SALT WOODEN SHIPS

Method Used to Lengthen Life of Vessels.

Turns Seepage Into Brine, Which Acts as a Preservative of the Wood.

Seattle, Wash.—C. O. Morrow, president of the Elliotts Shipbuilding company, suffered something of a shock the other morning, but at that it was nothing to the shock suffered by several prominent citizens who were taking a stroll through the company's big wooden shipbuilding plant.

The citizens were shocked when they discovered that 20 tons of rock salt is used in building each of the big wooden ships now under construction in Seattle. Mr. Morrow was shocked because his callers didn't know that rock salt is a shipbuilding material. Everybody on the water front knows that, but it seems that there are a lot of prominent business men who didn't. There is now a suspicion that only a very few residents east of Railroad avenue know that a wooden ship has to be salted.

In showing the prominent citizens about his plant Mr. Morrow came to the building in which he stores this rock salt. A railroad car was unloading another shipment.

"This is where we keep the salt for the ships," said Morrow.

"Haw, haw!" said one caller, who is something of a humorist. "I suppose you're afraid the ships will get too fresh?"

"That's the exact truth," said Mr. Morrow.

But the citizens wouldn't believe him until they had examined the salt. Some of them tasted it. The storehouses contained 120 tons.

Mr. Morrow explained that the salt is poured between the frames of a wooden ship above the water line and is tamped down solid. Then if any water seeps into the spaces between the frames it is turned to brine and does not damage the wood. Instead, it acts as a preservative.

## FIRST CONSOLATION



The wounded soldier's first consolation is a cigarette to soothe his nerves, and his comrades are sympathetically eager to bring him the comfort.

## "Flat-Foot" Walks 113 Miles.

Elkins, W. Va.—Tom Blinn, twenty-two, a miner, says "nine" is lucky for him. Eight times he tried to get into the United States military service but failed because of flat feet. The ninth time carried him over. He is now a member of the naval reserves. To prove that he was able to hike with the best of them, Blinn walked 113 miles.

## Prevents Sugar Famine.

Pullman, Wash.—Boys and girls belonging to Washington's juvenile clubs are to be enlisted in the patriotic movement to raise sugar beets this year, to be stored and set out in the spring of 1919, to produce beet seed for the spring of 1920. It is expected in this way that the threatened sugar famine may be averted.

## IF A WATCH IS WEARING APPAREL, THEN HE WINS

Wichita, Kan.—Is a watch wearing apparel? That is the question that John Lewis, a Wichita furniture dealer, has asked the courts to decide. Lewis has the business in his wife's name. He has been sued several times lately.

In one suit his watch and all the money that he happened to have with him, 50 cents, were attached. Lewis, through his attorney, claims that the watch is wearing apparel, "adornment," and cites the Century dictionary for proof.



## National and Local Meat Business

The meat business of the country is conducted by various agencies—

By small slaughter-houses in villages—

By local Abattoirs or small Packing Houses in towns—

both

Using only a part of the local live stock supply

and

Furnishing only a part of the local demand for meat.

These slaughtering and distributing agencies fill a well defined but necessarily restricted place in the distribution of the products of live stock.

But only packers like Swift & Company, organized on a national scale, are able to undertake the service that is more vitally important, involving

## An Obligation to the Producer

To purchase for spot cash all the live stock the producer may send to market for slaughter.

## An Obligation to the Consumer

To make available to every consumer, everywhere, in season and out, the full supply and variety of meat products, of the highest standard that the market affords.

Year Book of interesting and instructive facts sent on request. Address Swift & Company, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Illinois

Swift & Company, U. S. A.

## Sapolio doing its work. Scouring for U.S. Marine Corps recruits.



Join Now!

APPLY AT ANY POST OFFICE for SERVICE UNDER THIS EMBLEM



Liked a Change. "Why did that brilliant woman marry a stupid man?" "Because her first husband was a genius."—London Answers.

The Gulf Stream. The gulf stream is more rapid than the Amazon, more impetuous than the Mississippi, and its volume more than 1,000 times greater.

## NO WORMS In A Healthy Child

All children troubled with worms have an unhealthy color, which indicates poor blood, and as a rule, there is more or less stomach disturbance.

## Grove's Tasteless chill Tonic

contains just what the blood needs, Iron and Quinine in a form acceptable to the most delicate stomach and if given regularly for two or three weeks will enrich the blood, improve the digestion and act as a general strengthening tonic to the whole system. Nature will then throw off or dispel the worms, and the child will be in perfect health. It is pleasant to take. Price 60c.

PERFECTLY HARMLESS. CONTAINS NO NUX-VOMICA OR OTHER POISONOUS DRUGS.

When A General Strengthening Tonic is Needed in the Home For The Child, For the Mother or the Father, Take Grove's Tasteless chill Tonic